



AMERICAN OBSERVER

News and Issues—With Pros and Cons

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Here and Abroad

People—Places—Events

LOOKING BACK

VE Day—the day World War II ended in Europe—will be celebrated in various corners of the globe May 8. It was on that day, in 1945, that Nazi Germany formally surrendered to the victorious Allies. In August of the same year, Japan—Germany's partner—also surrendered, though the fighting officially ended September 2.

FALLOUT DANGER RECEDES

The amount of dangerous radioactive dust in our atmosphere is gradually declining, according to scientists. They point out that if no more nuclear bombs are set off beforehand, the air should be fairly free of fallout from past explosions within 4 years.

MORE ON RUSSIAN CARS

Several weeks ago, we reported that Russia is preparing to sell 10,000 Moskvich cars in the United States over the next 2 years. Now, reports from Moscow show that many Soviet citizens are furious over this deal. They complain that cars are being shipped abroad while they must wait 2 years or longer for one.

NATION'S TOP PAPERS

The *New York Times*, as it has for a number of years, won top place in a recent poll of the country's publishers as the paper with the most capable news coverage. Next was the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, followed by the *Christian Science Monitor*, the *Washington Post*, and the *Louisville Courier-Journal*.

INDEPENDENT AFRICA

More than half of Africa's 224,000-000 inhabitants are or will be living in independent lands by the end of 1960. Three of the African lands to become free between now and next December are the Belgian Congo, on June 30; Italian Somalia, on July 1; and British Somaliland, on an unspecified date later this year.

VISITORS FROM NEPAL

King Mahendra and Queen Ratna of Nepal are now touring the United States. The monarch, who came here for talks with President Eisenhower as well as to pay our country a visit, faces serious threats at home from neighboring Red China. Among other Nepalese territories, the communists claim towering Mt. Everest.

Before King Mahendra took the throne in 1955, Nepal was almost completely shut off from the outside world. Not only were foreign visitors made unwelcome, but no highways connected Nepal with other nations. But now, a paved road leads from India to the center of Nepal, and tourists are encouraged to visit there.

Unlike most kings, Mahendra did not ascend the throne because of birth. He was elected to that post.



LOTS OF STEAM. Defense policy is a big issue in election campaign.

Major Campaign Issues

Democrats and Republicans Clash on Many Tough Questions
As Presidential Election Race Gathers Speed

So far as the United States is concerned, the Presidential election is likely to provide the major news story of 1960. The following article takes up a number of outstanding campaign issues. Political records of the possible candidates are discussed on page 7.

WHICH is your favorite party in the Presidential race? Perhaps you won't decide until after the nominees are chosen. Regardless of who the candidates turn out to be, they will build their campaigns around certain important issues—such as defense, health and welfare, and farm policies. At this time, how does the majority in each party feel about these topics? (It must be remembered that not all members of either party think alike.)

Defense and Space

Most Democrats say that the U. S. defense program isn't large enough. They argue:

"The Soviet Union may surpass us before long if current trends continue. The Eisenhower Administration admits that our government hasn't intended to keep up with Russia, for the time being, in production of ocean-

spanning missiles. Various military men—such as General Thomas Power, head of the Strategic Air Command—express grave concern over the future U. S. defense situation as Soviet combat strength keeps growing.

"Republican leaders seem more interested in the size of our nation's military budget than in the adequacy of its defenses.

"In a closely related field, that of space rocketry, the Soviet Union has won big propaganda victories by putting the first earth satellite in orbit, landing the first rocket on the moon, and so on. GOP officials have shown no 'sense of urgency' with respect to overcoming Russia's early lead in space."

The majority of Republicans reply: "We are clearly ahead of the Soviets today in total military strength. For the time being, the piloted bomber is a more effective weapon than the long-range rocket, and our bomber fleet is second to none.

"For the future, America is developing rockets such as the *Minuteman* and the submarine-launched *Polaris*, which are much better than any missiles now available.

"President Eisenhower—a brilliant and experienced soldier—has given re-

(Concluded on page 6)

Trade May Shape Europe's Future

Two Big Economic Blocs Are Expected to Have Great Effect on the Region

Startling economic changes are occurring in Western Europe. Most of the nations in the area have recently taken up membership in either one or the other of 2 large trading blocs. Whether these 2 organizations will work together, or become bitter rivals, is a question of great importance to the future of our country, of Europe, and of the entire free world.

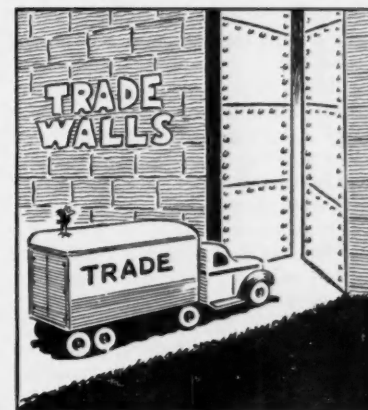
THE idea behind the trade-cooperation developments now taking place in Europe is this: A number of West European countries have become convinced that they cannot prosper as small, individual economic units. Most of them are no larger than one of our average states. Unlike our states, though, they are divided by tariff barriers which prevent a natural flow of trade.

These countries realize that one reason for America's high standard of living is that different parts of our land are not divided by commercial restrictions. Many West Europeans want to establish a single market for goods comparable to the one which exists in our country.

During the past 12 years, several organizations have been formed in Western Europe for the purpose of eliminating obstacles to trade. We shall discuss 5 of them in this article.

The *Organization for European Economic Cooperation* came into existence in 1948 with a membership of 17 nations. Although this body does not have much real power, it does offer an opportunity for its members to discuss ways of working more closely together on economic matters. It has, to a considerable extent, encouraged a "European way of thinking."

(Concluded on page 2)



WESTERN EUROPEAN LANDS cooperate in removing trade barriers

Trade Groups

(Concluded from page 1)

Benelux is the name given to a free trade area formed by Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg in 1948. Under the Benelux treaty, tariffs on goods exchanged among the 3 nations were eliminated. For economic purposes, the borders separating these small countries no longer exist.

The European Coal and Steel Community was established in 1952 on the basis of plans drawn up by Robert Schumann, who was the French Foreign Minister at that time. Under this pact, France, West Germany, Italy, and the Benelux nations agreed

countries to an overall governing committee.

A number of Western European nations declined an invitation to join the Coal and Steel Community. Although eager to find ways of cooperating in commercial matters, they were not prepared to give up a large degree of their economic freedom.

Great Britain, for example, carries on most of her trade outside Europe, and she has special commercial arrangements with members of the Commonwealth of Nations. For these reasons, she does not want to enter into an economic organization which will, in any way, restrict her right to manage her own economy and to negotiate outside trade agreements.

Since the early 1950's, a split has been widening between the nations

At the present time, for example, the Netherlands charges a higher duty on Swiss watches than does Italy.

3. A provision for allowing free movement of labor has already gone into effect. If an Italian worker, for instance, feels that job opportunities are better in France, he can go there.

4. Once the economic measures have been fully applied, steps will be taken to *unify the area politically*. The 6 Common Market nations may some day be under a single government.

European nations outside the Common Market are worried over the effect that these measures will have on their future trading positions. The following example shows the reason for their concern:

Let us imagine that the Common Market is now in full operation. A

Furthermore, the members of the European Free Trade Association have no intention of ever uniting under a single government. They want to retain full political and economic sovereignty.

At first, the Free Trade Association had hopes of reaching some kind of cooperative arrangement with the Common Market. This may eventually be done, but prospects for such an accord do not appear too promising at the present time. The Common Market is considering the possibility of reducing tariff rates among its members at an even faster rate than originally planned. If this happens, the gulf separating the 2 groups may widen rapidly.

Effect on U. S. Opinion in this country is divided as to the effect that these economic blocs will have on U. S. trade. Some officials fear that Europeans will one day have such a wide choice of duty-free goods that they will cut down on their purchase of U. S. products—on which tariffs will still have to be paid.

In answer to this, it is pointed out that many people in this country buy foreign cars, or other products on which tariffs are charged, when they could purchase similar U. S.-made goods without paying any duty. In the same manner, it is said, Europeans will continue to buy those American products which they prefer to their own.

Some experts believe that U. S. sales in Europe will actually show a considerable rise as a result of the changes now taking place there. They say that the nations making up the 2 trade blocs will be economically healthier, and hence able to purchase more goods from abroad, than is presently the case.

There seems to be little doubt that American firms which have investments in the Common Market region will be in a better position than before. When the organization goes into full operation, these firms will be able to reach a vast market of 170,000,000 people. They will be able to compete on an equal footing with local industries, since tariffs are not going to be charged on goods manufactured by foreign firms within the borders of the Common Market. Investments of American businesses in that area jumped 300% during the first half of 1959 in anticipation of future opportunities.

The United States hopes that the Common Market and the European Free Trade Association will be able to get along together. If the economic rivalry between the 2 groups becomes too sharp, it could result in a political split which might seriously weaken the free world. If they can move closer together, on the other hand, the chances will be bright for a healthy, united Western Europe.

—By TIM COSS



DRAWN FOR AMERICAN OBSERVER BY JOHNSON

to merge their coal and steel industries.

Since 1952 these industries have been jointly operated. A committee representing the 6 countries runs the coal and steel production for the entire area. This committee has the power to take whatever steps are necessary in order to keep business running smoothly. If it finds, for instance, that a steel plant in a certain locality is inefficient, the plant is closed down. Its employees are given jobs in factories elsewhere.

One of the most important changes which has resulted from the merger is that coal mined in France, rather than being sent to French steel plants hundreds of miles away, is now shipped across the border to nearby German steel-producing factories. At the same time, much of Germany's coal is being sent a short distance across the border to French steel plants.

These practices have reduced production and shipping costs, and have enabled the 6 countries involved to operate their steel and coal industries on a more profitable basis than before.

Entry into the European Coal and Steel Community required a considerable sacrifice of economic freedom on the part of each of its members. Decisions relating to these 2 industries passed from the hands of the separate

that want to retain control over their economic affairs, and those who want to form a free European trading market. The latter group signed a treaty in 1957 providing for the creation of a new organization which goes far beyond any previous plan for European cooperation.

The Common Market, at present, has the same 6 members as those who have already been working together in the Coal and Steel Community—France, West Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Belgium, and Luxembourg. They have a combined population of 170,000,000. Together, they account for one-fifth of the world's trade. Here are the major provisions of the Common Market:

1. There is to be a gradual reduction of tariffs on all goods traded back and forth by member nations. By 1970, at the latest, business between these countries will be as free and unrestricted as the commerce which goes on among our own states. The 6 nations have already slightly reduced their tariff rates on one another's goods, and a further cut is scheduled to take place in a few months.

2. By 1970, the Common Market members will all charge the same tariff rates on goods from outside their area. Now, each country in the organization has its own tariff policy.

person in Belgium, if offered the choice between a French or British auto, would probably buy the one made in France. He would not have to pay one cent of tax on it, whereas the tariff on the imported English car would raise its price more than \$100. In other words, goods manufactured within the Common Market will be more attractive to people living in the member countries than products coming from outside nations.

In an effort to defend themselves against this situation, Great Britain, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Portugal, Austria, and Switzerland decided last year to form an economic association of their own which is thus far only in the planning stage. These nations have a combined population of 90,000,000, and carry on about two-thirds as much world trade as do the Common Market countries.

The European Free Trade Association, the name given to their group, is like the Common Market in one important way. It is supposed later on to permit its members to trade freely with one another.

There are a number of marked differences between the 2 groups. For one thing, each Free Trade Association country can make any kind of commercial arrangement it wants with non-member nations.

Trade Terms in the News

OEEC—Organization for European Economic Cooperation.

ECSC—European Coal and Steel Community.

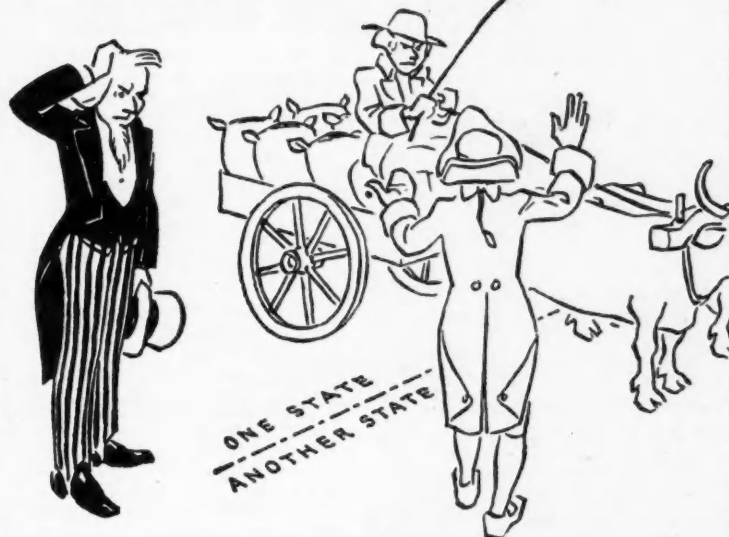
EFTA—European Free Trade Association.

"Inner Six"—Another name for the Common Market.

"Outer Seven"—Another name for the European Free Trade Association.

Euratom—A separate organization set up by the Common Market countries for the purpose of combining their efforts in the development of peacetime atomic energy.

Confederation



No control over trade between states

THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT lacked power to prevent states from restricting trade with one another in early days under Articles of Confederation.

Today and Yesterday

Our Early Trade Troubles

SOME of the most enthusiastic leaders of cooperating trade groups in Western Europe (see page 1 article) hope eventually to build a United States of Europe. Such a goal is often discussed by nations of the Common Market Association in particular.

Forming a real union will not be an easy task. In some respects, Western Europe faces difficulties similar to those that confronted our forefathers after they won independence.

For instance, establishing a sound central government presents one hurdle that must be overcome—a hurdle that troubled our new states after the revolution.

The infant U. S. states were at first unwilling to establish a central government with any real authority. Instead, they joined together in a weak cooperative arrangement under the Articles of Confederation and set up the Continental Congress.

This Congress had few powers to deal decisively with national issues, for it often failed to obtain backing from the states. Each state, in fact, remained sovereign and independent. Each kept the power to make its own decisions on practically all matters.

The Continental Congress could not collect taxes directly from the people. It had to ask the states for funds, and the requests were often ignored.

Financial Troubles

The lack of money almost wrecked our country just after we had won the Revolution. Our victorious Army had not been paid, and the soldiers demanded funds from Congress. Only the intervention of George Washington prevented rioting. The soldiers listened to Washington's plea for patience and waited for payments.

The Confederation had no strong chief executive. There was a President of the Congress, but he had no real executive powers. There was no system of national courts to settle disputes among the states over frontiers and the rights to control waterways.

Quarrels over trade rights were the cause of much trouble. Congress was

unable to regulate commerce either among the states or between this country and other nations. The states made their own trade laws, and some of them fixed tariff rates on goods reaching them from other states—as well as from foreign lands.

Thoughtful Americans saw that something had to be done, and they set to work to establish a government that could act with authority. As a result, the Constitution was written. It replaced the old Articles of Confederation as our basic law in 1789.

Division of Authority

The individual states retain many rights, but those that concern welfare of the nation as a whole are given to the federal government. There are still many disputes over this division of authority, but they are settled by legal methods.

In Western Europe, cooperation among nations has increased rapidly since World War II in matters of trade, defense, and in other fields. Progress in trade has been especially marked.

Nevertheless, the western nations in Europe do not yet seem ready to give up many rights they now hold. They reserve their individual sovereignty—the power to overrule regulations that may be suggested for all the lands as a group. There is even a greater reluctance in Western Europe to go all the way toward forming a union than there was in America.

This is understandable, partly because of language differences among the western countries. Also, the nations have been on opposing sides in wars and haven't forgotten old enmities. Nevertheless, a start has been made toward closer union—and, in time, a United States of Europe may become a reality.

Answers to Know That Word

1. (c) rising; 2. (b) varied; 3. (b) clear; 4. (a) unconquerable; 5. (c) alarming; 6. (b) elementary; 7. (a) courteous regard.

Ideas from Students — — By Clay Coss

A SHORT time ago, an appeal was made in this column for suggestions from readers on how to get the average American to inform himself on public issues and to engage in the political activities required of citizens in a democracy.

The response has been excellent. It indicates that many young people are really thinking about this problem, and that their ideas on the subject are as sound as those of thoughtful adults.

Here are the various recommendations which have been made as to what individuals, schools, radio, television, and communities should do in this connection:

Individuals must make use of the wealth of information available to them. They should follow the political material in newspapers and magazines, as well as on radio and television. They need to get basic facts, and a variety of conflicting opinions. All of us should regularly listen to and watch informative, challenging radio-TV programs.

Schools are largely responsible for stimulating the interest of young people in political affairs and for training them to perform their democratic duties. Current history courses are valuable in this respect. In addition, students should hold mock political conventions and meetings; form political-discussion or democracy clubs; hold debates; conduct surveys among adults to find out why they are not more active politically; and what can be done about it; baby-sit and help in other ways to get out the voters on election day; participate in student governments.

Individual students, after they form conclusions based on reading, discussion, and radio-TV listening, should write letters to newspapers and magazines; to local, state, and national lawmakers; or to any other influential public leader to whom they wish to express an opinion. It is not wise for an entire classroom or school to use this kind of pressure, but it is proper and important for individual students to do so.

Newspapers and magazines need to give more background to current news so that it will be more meaningful. Furthermore, too much of the press is biased and contains considerable material which is unsuitable for citizenship classes in schools. Certain

papers are doing a good job, but too many are not.

Radio-Television stations should have more good information and discussion programs such as "Twentieth Century," "Meet the Press," "Image America" (which has just concluded), "Face the Nation," "Youth Wants to Know," and "College News Conference." The networks could perform a valuable service by constantly promoting and dramatizing the idea that democracy cannot succeed without alert, informed citizens.

Community action is also needed to stimulate interest in public affairs. A number of local governments set aside one day a year to permit young people to occupy the various municipal posts, such as mayor or city manager. All communities should have political forums or discussion meetings where citizens could meet regularly to hear speakers and exchange facts and opinions. Citizenship awards might be given from time to time in order to help stir interest in these events.

Certain other suggestions have been mailed to me, but space does not permit publishing all of them. I do want to thank the following persons, however, for the ideas which appear in this editorial, and to express the hope that they and all students will do what they can to be effective citizens themselves and to interest others in doing the same:

Donna Altifilisch—St. Joseph High, Denver, Colorado; Anna Mary Davis—San Mateo (California) High; Dawn Graham—Battle Creek, Michigan; Danette Mulrine, Lynn Goodwin, Carole Parham—all from Marycliff High, Spokane, Washington; members of second hour American Government Class—Lansing (Michigan) Eastern High.

Jeannene King, Janet Dockter, Austria Besse, Richard Quick—all from Starkweather, North Dakota; Florence Bryl—Webster, North Dakota; Susie Schuler—Yakima, Washington; Charles Weinraub—South Side High, Fort Wayne, Indiana; Lee Russell, Jr.—Cairo, Illinois; Joan Peres—Los Banos, California.

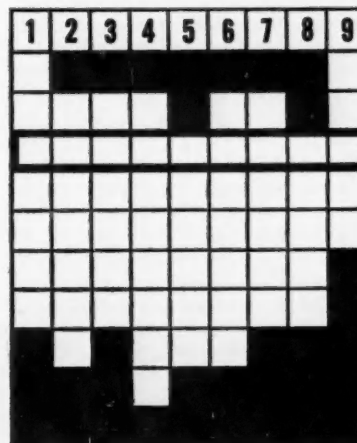
Democracy is based upon the conviction that there are extraordinary possibilities in ordinary people.

—HARRY EMERSON FOSDICK

PUZZLE ON CURRENT AFFAIRS

Fill in numbered rows according to descriptions given at right. When all are correctly finished, heavy rectangle

will spell a geographical area. (Answers will be printed next week.)



1. Capital of Georgia.
2. Impeachment of this President failed.
3. Foreign affairs chiefs of NATO nations are meeting here this week.
4. Maine is called _____ state (2 words).
5. Oklahoma is the _____ state.
6. European land having frontiers with Russia and Sweden.
7. It's called "Paradise of the Pacific."
8. Royal rulers of the Asian land of _____ are U. S. visitors.
9. Name of 2 Presidents, father and son.

Last Week

HORIZONTAL: White House. VERTICAL: 1. Wilson; 2. Arthur; 3. Coolidge; 4. Teddy; 5. Cleveland; 6. Henry; 7. Polk; 8. Buchanan; 9. Roosevelt; 10. Tyler.

The Story of the Week

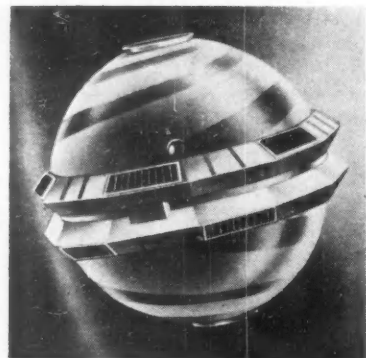
How Do Our Space Feats Compare with Russia's?

Scientists are well pleased with the results of tests made with Transit 1-B. This experimental navigation satellite, hurled aloft a few weeks ago, is the forerunner of space vehicles that will soon help ships and planes around the world determine their exact position on the high seas or in the sky.

The successful launching of the 265-pound navigation sphere adds another scientific "first" to America's space achievements. It came close on the heels of 2 other significant feats: (1) hurling the 270-pound Tiros I into orbit around the earth on April 1 to photograph clouds over much of the globe; and (2) launching the 94.8-pound Pioneer V on March 11—a satellite which broadcasts messages from millions of miles out in space.

In fact, many experts believe that America's rocket experiments are contributing much more in the way of space and other scientific information than are those of the Russians. However, in certain important feats such as hitting the moon, and in the ability to put heavy objects into the skies, the Soviets continue to lead us.

In the "weight-lifting" contest Moscow has hurled much heavier "payloads" into space than we have. The 3,000-pound instrument package that the Reds put into orbit in Sputnik III compares with the top loads of a few hundred pounds carried by our rockets. Also, Russia's Lunik III, which was hurled around the moon last October,



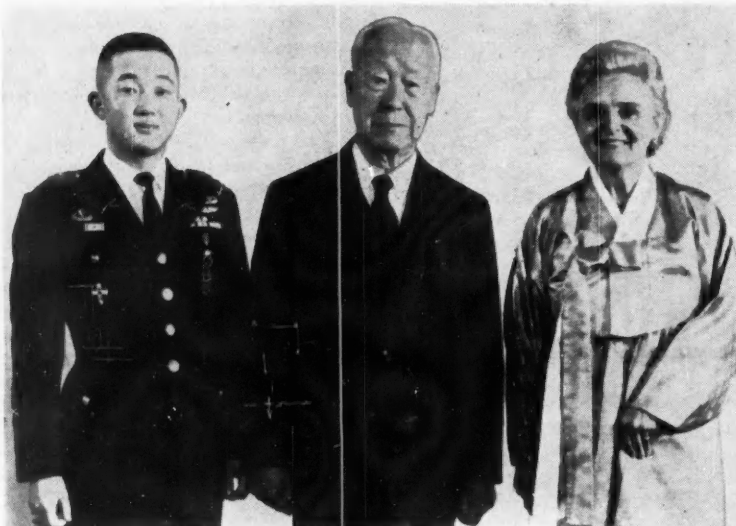
TRANSIT 1-B, U. S. Navy's experimental satellite, forerunner of a group that by 1962 may be sending radio signals to guide ships and planes. Although it weighs only 265 pounds in orbit, as compared with Russia's 3,420-pound Lunik III, it has much scientific value.

weighs 3,420 pounds. By comparison, our Pioneer V, which also passed the moon and is now orbiting the sun, weighs 94.8 pounds.

Railroad Dispute over Wages and Work Rules

Labor and management representatives from the nation's big railroads are in the midst of a heated dispute over wages and working rules as the 2 sides seek to agree on a new work contract. Though the existing contract expires early this month, there appears to be no immediate threat of a railroad strike. Nevertheless, it is believed that the labor dispute will be a long and bitter one before an agreement can be reached.

The unions are asking for a pay boost amounting to around 25 cents



SYNGMAN RHEE, elderly President of South Korean Republic, is having difficulty in maintaining political order. He poses here with wife and son.

an hour. The workers also want more days off with pay and additional old-age and similar benefits. At present, the average pay of railroad workers is \$2.40 an hour.

Rail owners contend that they cannot afford to pay higher wages. In fact, they are suggesting a 15-cent-an-hour cut in pay to help them make ends meet.

On the issue of work regulations, management wants a change in the rule that a fireman must accompany engineers on trains. It costs the railroads around \$500,000,000 a year to keep those extra men on the job, management charges, even though their duties ended when the lines switched from coal-burning to diesel locomotives.

Labor insists that the fireman is still needed on trains even though he no longer shovels coal or tends the steam boiler. It is argued that he helps the engineer in many ways to keep train travel safe and efficient.

Mr. Eisenhower Meets Many Foreign Leaders

Few occupants of the White House have traveled as extensively and received as many foreign visitors during their entire stay in office as Mr. Eisenhower is doing in the first half of 1960—his last full year as President.

Early in the year, the Chief Executive welcomed Japanese Premier Nobusuke Kishi to America. Mr. Eisenhower then began preparation for a 10-day Latin American trip from which he returned early in March. That month, the President met with Israeli Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion, West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, Spanish Foreign Minister Fernando Maria Castiella, and British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan.

In April, the Chief Executive was host to Colombian President Alberto Lleras Camargo, and French President Charles de Gaulle.

Next, President Eisenhower will get ready for the summit meeting with top Russian, British, and French leaders May 16. At the close of that parley, the Chief Executive will stop off in Portugal on his way home.

Mr. Eisenhower will then repack his bags for a 10-day tour of Russia in mid-June. On his way back from

the Soviet Union, he plans to call on Japan and possibly other Far Eastern countries.

Post-Election Strife Still Plagues Korea

The sound of rifle shots and shouting mobs has echoed through the streets of Seoul and other South Korean cities in recent weeks. The government of President Syngman Rhee imposed martial law and put several cities under military control to suppress the mounting unrest.

Conditions became so bad in South Korea that the United States rebuked the Rhee government by charging it with adopting "repressive measures unsuited to a free democracy." Such action is rare between friendly nations, and it shows that our government considers the Korean unrest as a test of democracy in the Far East.

Protests against the March 15 Presidential elections led to the strife in South Korea. It is generally agreed that 85-year-old President Rhee won re-election to a fourth term fairly. At any rate, he faced no strong opposition at the polls. But a sizable number of Koreans feel that the President's hand-picked running mate, Lee Ki Poong, won the contest in balloting that was "rigged" in his favor by the Rhee government.

Mr. Poong, a leader of the President's Liberal Party, defeated his popular opponent, the outgoing Vice President John Chang. Mr. Chang heads Korea's Democratic Party which has long been a bitter foe of President Rhee. It is contended that the elderly chief executive wanted to make certain that Mr. Chang would not succeed him.

Because of mounting criticism at home and abroad, the President is considering action as we go to press to satisfy his critics. It is expected that Mr. Ki Poong will resign and that the political setup may be changed so that the President will be more of a symbol than a leader with strong power as is now the case.

More on Civil Rights And Foreign Assistance

The U. S. Department of Justice says it will take immediate action to see that the new civil rights measure is enforced. The law, which won final approval in Congress late last month, seeks to insure voting rights to all citizens regardless of race or color. (See issues of April 25 and March 14 for more details on the new civil rights measure.)

In other action on Capitol Hill, the House approved slightly more than 4 billion dollars in foreign aid funds for the coming year—about \$136,500 less than the amount sought by the President. The overseas assistance measure is now being considered in the Senate, where it faces strong opposition from lawmakers who feel that we should greatly cut down on our foreign assistance, or eliminate it entirely.

NATO Representatives Discuss Plans This Week

The foreign affairs chiefs and other top officials of all 15 North Atlantic Treaty Organization nations are meeting this week in Istanbul, Turkey. They will review NATO's progress as a defense system against the threat of communism, and discuss ways to strengthen their combined forces.

The forthcoming top-level western-Soviet parley in Paris will also be discussed at Istanbul. All members of the defense alliance are expected to give their views on what stand they



TURKEY, where representatives of North Atlantic Treaty countries are meeting, is in a strategic location at the gateway between Europe and Asia

feel the western leaders should take at the Paris talks on such issues as the future of divided Germany, disarmament, and a global nuclear test ban. At the summit conference, President Eisenhower, British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan, and French President Charles de Gaulle will speak for the western powers.

NATO was organized soon after World War II, when the United States and Europe became alarmed at the way the Soviet Union was extending its control westward into Europe. The original members of the defense group were the United States, Canada, and 10 European countries (Belgium, Denmark, France, Britain, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, and Portugal). Greece, Turkey, and West Germany joined the organization later.

Glittering News Event And Good Comedy on TV

The magnificent pomp and glitter of a royal wedding will be shown on NBC-TV, May 6. The video tape of the ceremony will be sent from London to New York by transatlantic cable and by jet plane.

The royal wedding, of course, will be that of Princess Margaret Rose and Antony Armstrong-Jones. Princess Margaret is the younger sister of Britain's Queen Elizabeth II. The groom is a society photographer.

Also to be shown on television is a new version of Mark Twain's rousing "A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court." Starring Tennessee Ernie Ford, the show is entitled "Tennessee Ernie Meets King Arthur." It will be presented in color on NBC May 10, 8:30 p.m., EDT.

Many Problems for Commonwealth Nations

The Prime Ministers and other top officials of the countries associated with Britain in the Commonwealth of Nations are now in London. There, they will meet from May 3 to 11 for the purpose of discussing ways to strengthen their "family" of countries



THREE TELECASTS will be presented by NBC-TV on romance and wedding of British Princess Margaret to Antony Armstrong-Jones. Above, couple are superimposed on picture of 1947 wedding of Queen Elizabeth, Margaret's sister.

and go over problems that are faced by various Commonwealth members.

Britain, for instance, is expected to bring up the matter of closer trade relations with some European neighbors (see story beginning on page 1). The British are seeking to work out a plan whereby they can reduce trade barriers with these countries without weakening their Commonwealth ties.

A highly controversial issue that is likely to come up at the London parley is the strife in South Africa caused by that nation's strict controls over its majority Negro population. African and Asian members of the Commonwealth have been particularly concerned over this issue, and have called for measures to improve the lot of South Africa's Negroes. At the same time, South Africa has warned that she will walk out of the London meeting and might quit the Commonwealth altogether if this issue is brought up.

In addition to Britain and South

Africa, self-governing members of the Commonwealth include Canada, Australia, New Zealand, India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Malaya, and Ghana.

Some News Headlines From Around the Globe

The communists appear to be softening their stand on West Berlin as the May 16 date for the top-level Soviet-western meeting draws near. Just a few weeks ago, the Reds were still demanding that the western powers get out of free Berlin. Now they are hinting that some other plan might be worked out for the future of the divided city at the summit meeting.

East Germany, meanwhile, is going ahead with an all-out campaign to end private farm ownership in that communist land. According to reports from there, farmers are being forced to give up their land to "collective" agricultural groups organized by the Communist Party. Individuals who refuse to do so are branded "enemies of the state" and often imprisoned.

Panama will elect a new President May 8. A number of candidates are running for the Presidency, but the one with the support of Panama's largest political party—the National Patriotic Coalition—is Ricardo Arias, a former Vice President and ambassador to the United States. Uncle Sam will watch Panama's elections closely because of mounting demands in that land for an end to United States control over the Panama Canal.

South Africa has agreed to discuss her serious racial problems with United Nations Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld this month. He will meet with South African representatives in London, and later he plans to visit the strife-torn African nation.

Main Articles in Next Week's Issue

Unless unforeseen developments arise, the main articles next week will deal with (1) traffic fatalities, and (2) the summit conference.

KNOW THAT WORD!

In each of the sentences below, match the italicized word with the following word or phrase which has the same general meaning. Correct answers are on page 3, column 2.

- The candidate felt that his popularity among the voters was *ascending* (ā-sen'ding). (a) decreasing (b) questionable (c) rising.
- Many defense leaders say that America's military striking power is more *diversified* (dī-ver'sī-fid) than Russia's. (a) powerful (b) varied (c) costly (d) modern.
- The speaker gave a *lucid* (lū'sid) presentation of his views. (a) rambling (b) clear (c) short (d) boring.
- The Chinese Nationalists say that Taiwan is an *impregnable* (im-prég'ná-b'l) island. (a) unconquerable (b) economically advanced (c) underdeveloped (d) underrated.
- A number of newspapermen report that there are *ominous* (óm'i-nūs) signs that Cuba is becoming communist-controlled. (a) many (b) few (c) alarming (d) definite.
- The judge claimed that his knowledge of politics was *rudimentary* (rū'dī-mén'tá-rī). (a) thorough (b) elementary (c) based on experience (d) acquired through reading.
- The young lawyer addressed the judge with *deference* (dēf'er-ēns). (a) courteous regard (b) sarcasm (c) confidence (d) caution.

Pronunciations

Ben-Gurion—bén-goor'ion
Dag Hammarskjöld—däg hām'mer-shult'
Fernando Maria Castiella—fēr-nán'dō mā-rē'a kās'tī-ē'l'ā
Konrad Adenauer—kōn'rāt ā'duh-now-er
Mahendra—mā-hén'drā
Nobusuke Kishi—nō-bōō-sōō-kē kē-shē
Ratna—rāt'nā
Ricardo Arias—rē-kār'dō ā'ryās
Syngman Rhee—sōng-mān rē

THE LIGHTER SIDE

Boss: "You're very versatile, Miss Smithers. I didn't know anyone could be so inefficient in so many different ways."

"I'm sorry I couldn't get here sooner," apologized the plumber who had received a frantic call from a householder. "How have you made out?"

"Not so bad," replied the weary lady. "While I was waiting for you to come, I taught the children to swim."

A customer asked a clerk's advice on the selection of a greeting card. "I want to send a card to a man who is drilling for oil on my property," the man said, "but I've been unable to find an appropriate card. What would you suggest?"

"I think you ought to send him a 'get well' card," the clerk replied.

A mother, annoyed because her 14-year-old daughter had been calling her boy friend too frequently, posted a sign over the telephone: "Is this call necessary?"

Next day there appeared, penciled on the card, a brief but logical reply: "How can I tell until I've made it?"

A fourth grader was asked to describe the world. His remark: "The world is a big ball which revolves on its taxes."

We know a fellow who gave his wife a \$1,000 check for her birthday. If business is good next year—he'll sign it.



"Why, darling, you've been romping with the postman again."

Campaign Issues

(Concluded from page 1)

peated assurances about the adequacy of our defense program. A new Republican President can be expected to continue Mr. Eisenhower's wise military policies.

"As to space ventures: The Soviets began intensive work on rocketry soon after World War II, whereas the U. S. government—under President Truman—did not. While our rockets still don't equal those of the Soviet Union

they too often wait and let crises develop before taking action.

"As to Mr. Eisenhower's successful good-will tours, they are no substitute for sound planning of foreign policy."

Health

Many Democrats want the social security program to include health insurance for the aged. They first sought a *compulsory* arrangement, but later suggested a plan that would let a person turn down the health insurance and get larger monthly retirement benefits in place of it.

The Eisenhower Administration re-

be. In any event, it would substantially increase our social security tax rates, which are already high."

Education

Should our federal government provide large-scale aid to the states and communities for school purposes? Each party is sharply divided from within on this question.

It may be said, however, that more Republicans than Democrats in Congress back President Eisenhower's program which would help local districts get loans from investors for school construction. Most of the loans

Republicans, in general, believe the new measure is sound. Its main feature, they say, is based on a plan worked out by Attorney General William Rogers—a leading Eisenhower Administration official.

Democrats are sharply divided. Most in the South oppose the new law. They attack Republicans and northern Democrats alike for passing it. Northern Democrats generally support the measure—though some of them (and certain Republicans, too) sought an even stronger one.

Much will be heard about the civil rights controversy during the campaign, though the recent congressional debate didn't follow party lines.

Farm Policy

The federal government now has more than 9 billion dollars invested in surplus farm products—mainly wheat, corn, and cotton. Both parties admit that the present U. S. farm program has failed to halt the growth of these surpluses, but they can't get together on what changes should be made.

Republicans—large numbers of them, at least—agree with President Eisenhower's view. He thinks our government should reduce the levels at which it "supports," or guarantees, prices of certain farm items that are produced in excessive amounts. This reduction, he believes, would induce many farmers to switch over to other crops. The President and his followers argue that Democratic Congresses have insisted on keeping farm price supports too high—thus encouraging overproduction.

The majority of Democrats, for a number of years, have opposed lowering the price-support level. "If prices go down," they have argued, "farmers will try to keep their incomes up by producing as much as possible. Surpluses will continue."

Recently, certain Democrats have proposed a new plan that would *eliminate* price supports and offer direct governmental payments to farmers if they limit production. It remains to be seen how much backing this idea will get.

Business and Labor

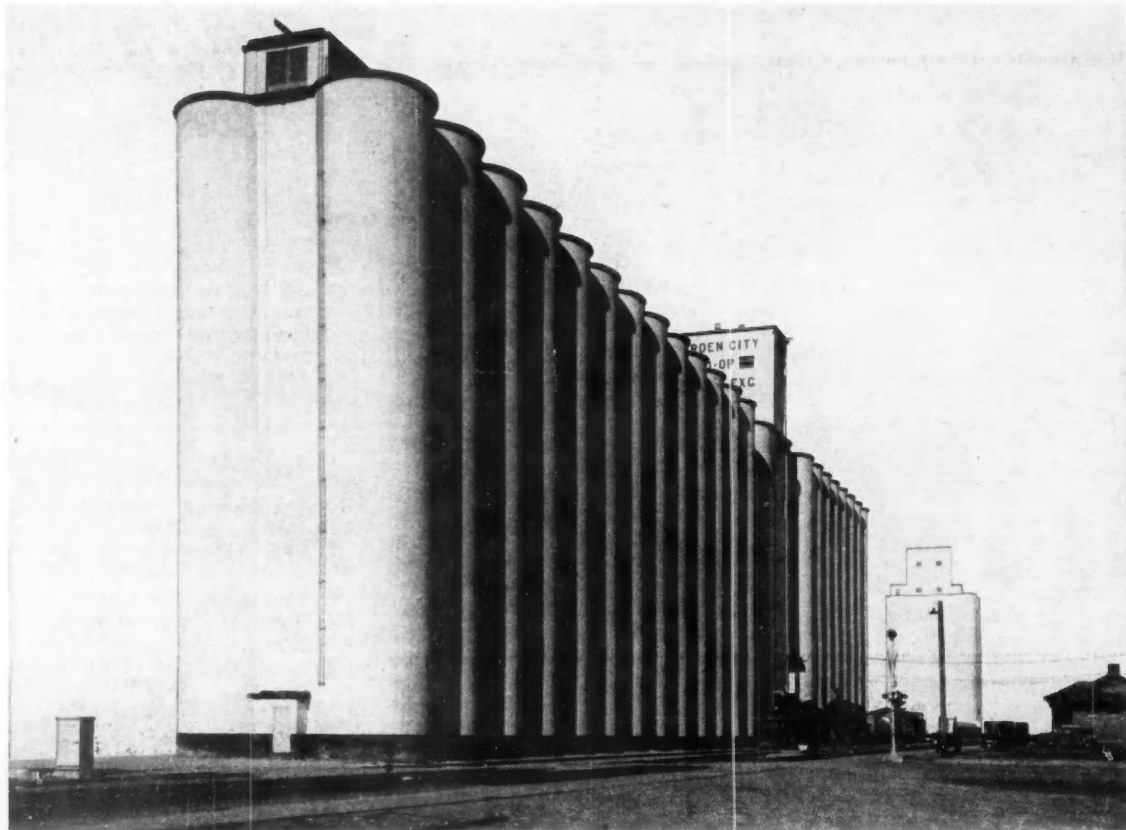
Democratic leaders, in general, say: "The total number of unemployed in our nation during recent months has been considerably above 4,000,000. The government could make jobs more plentiful, and also provide facilities that the country needs, by spending additional money on such projects as schools, roads, hospitals, and airports. This action would stimulate production, furnish employment, and help make America more prosperous."

"But Republican officials have shown little concern over the nation's economic growth, or over joblessness and other difficulties faced by the laboring man."

Republicans reply: "Too often, the Democratic answer to a problem is: 'Spend more federal money.' Republican officials, on the other hand, have fought against reckless outlays."

"If Uncle Sam keeps pumping more and more money into our national economy, people will use the funds to bid prices higher and higher. As living costs rise, millions of persons will be hurt, because their earnings and savings will buy less than before."

"As to the employment situation, jobless workers in March made up only 6% of the nation's labor force. At the same time, well over 64,000,000 people were at work."—By TOM MYER



IN FARM AREAS, elevators such as these store surplus grain held by the government in its agricultural assistance programs. Presidential candidates are offering various plans for solving farm problems—a big issue in the 1960 campaign.

in 'thrust,' or lifting power, we've launched several times as many earth satellites as the Soviet Union has."

Foreign Affairs

Republicans, for the most part, say: "Within a few months after Mr. Eisenhower became President, the Korean War was ended. Our country has been at peace ever since."

"The Eisenhower Administration has successfully maintained a policy of 'patience and firmness.' Though willing to confer with leaders of communist countries on vital matters such as disarmament, it has refused to back down under communist pressure."

"On tours abroad, President Eisenhower has created a tremendous amount of good will for the United States. The 2 most likely Republican Presidential candidates—Vice President Nixon and New York's Governor Rockefeller—are likewise popular in foreign lands."

Most Democrats argue: "There is more tension than peace in the world today, and GOP officials have shown little foresight in finding ways to ease the situation."

"Eisenhower Administration leaders say they have successfully tackled grave emergencies in Berlin, the Middle East, the Orient, and elsewhere. Yet, instead of looking for ways to deal with these problems in advance,

portedly favors using federal and state funds to help elderly people obtain health coverage *voluntarily* from private organizations. Many Republicans feel that the Democratic program, working wholly through the government, would be a big step toward "socialization" of medical care.

Numerous Democrats say: "Republicans aren't enthusiastic about *any* proposal on this subject, but the idea is popular, so they suggest a weak substitute."

"As Democratic Representative Elmer Holland of Pennsylvania recently pointed out, President Eisenhower has been able to get free medical care from the government ever since he became a cadet at West Point. It is therefore strange that the President so strongly opposes federal health insurance for persons who have retired under social security. If health insurance is socialism, so is the rest of the security program."

Nearly all Republicans reply: "President Eisenhower feels that the government should help elderly persons who *need and want* assistance in paying for health insurance. But he and other GOP leaders prefer to work through private insurance groups rather than to let a federal agency provide the health coverage."

"Nobody knows just how costly the Democratic program might prove to

would eventually be paid off by the federal and state governments."

More Democrats than Republicans prefer outright federal grants to the states and communities for school purposes. These Democrats accuse GOP leaders of being half-hearted toward federal school aid. The Administration program, they say, would prove cumbersome and of limited value. Administration supporters, on the other hand, declare that the opposing Democratic plan would be far too costly.

Meanwhile, certain groups within each party maintain that any general program of federal school aid would be dangerous, in that it might lead to centralized control of our education system. Others reply that federal aid is needed to help U. S. communities take care of their growing youth populations, and that such assistance could be furnished without undermining local supervision of the schools.

Civil Rights

Last month, after a long struggle, Congress passed a bill to give federal courts additional powers for protecting the voting rights of Negroes and other minority groups. Opponents of this new law say it deals with a matter that should have been left to the states. Supporters argue that the federal government should protect minorities' rights if the states don't.

Views of Possible White House Contenders

Where GOP and Democratic Leaders Stand on Some Major Problems

THERE'S always the chance that an unexpected, or "dark horse," candidate may win a party's Presidential nomination. As of today, though, here are the leading figures in the Republican and Democratic political contests—men who are actually campaigning to become party standard-bearers, or who are seriously discussed for these

elsewhere. He favors substantial federal aid for education, but insists that our school systems must remain under local leadership and control.

Shortly after becoming governor in 1959, Mr. Rockefeller urged and obtained a \$272,000,000 increase in state taxes to help meet rising financial needs.



Nixon

Rockefeller

roles. This article tells where they stand on various important issues.

Richard Nixon

Vice President Nixon, age 47, is the only person announced as a contender for the GOP nomination. He served as a U. S. representative, and later as a senator, from California before taking his present office.

Mr. Nixon has long favored sizable U. S. foreign-aid outlays. He says: "Dollars that we are spending . . . for mutual assistance [to friendly countries] are just as important as the dollars we are spending for our missiles." He maintains that the nation's defense program is adequate for the present and "the foreseeable future."

The Vice President thinks we must leave "as much as possible to the states" in regulating business and industry, but he supports federal action to help protect rights of minority groups. Mainly he agrees with Eisenhower farm policies (see page 6).

He has spoken quite favorably about the industrial relations law that Congress enacted last year. Numerous Democrats think it puts too many restrictions on labor unions.

As a congressman, Mr. Nixon took a prominent role in efforts to expose U. S. communists. Supporters argue that he did a constructive job, while critics say he "smeared" political foes by charging that they were Red sympathizers.

Nelson Rockefeller

New York's Governor Rockefeller, 51, stated in December that he is not seeking the Republican Presidential nomination. But certain supporters continue to hope he will be chosen.

Mr. Rockefeller has occupied various U. S. administrative posts, but has never held—or campaigned for—any federal elective office.

He reportedly favors a step-up in U. S. military preparations, and—as governor of New York—he has urged a vigorous civil defense program. At the same time, he often speaks of the need for positive action to promote world cooperation and understanding.

To reduce overproduction of farm crops, Governor Rockefeller suggests that the U. S. government "rent" about 13% of all farm land and devote it to forestry and other conservation uses. He has spoken strongly against racial discrimination in schools and

John Kennedy

Democratic Senator Kennedy, who will be 43 this month, has represented Massachusetts in both houses of Congress. Here are some of his positions with respect to big issues:

On numerous occasions he has voted for boosts in military spending, and has favored substantial programs of economic aid to foreign nations.

Several years ago, Mr. Kennedy was against relatively high governmental price supports on farm crops. More recently, though, he has said that he favors such supports—coupled with strict limitations on farm output.

Senator Kennedy has played an important role in connection with labor legislation. Last year he helped sponsor a bill aimed primarily against racketeering in labor and industry. He was not wholly satisfied with the measure that was later enacted, because Congress finally included provisions that he thought might hinder unions in their dealings with management.

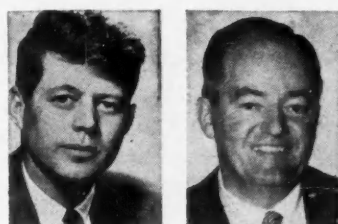
He has voted for large-scale U. S. financial aid to schools, and for a step-up in federal funds to help with slum clearance. Mr. Kennedy endorses the idea of adding compulsory health insurance to the social security retirement program. He voted for passage of the new civil rights measure (see page 6).

Hubert Humphrey

Democratic Senator Humphrey of Minnesota, who will be 49 this month, was the mayor of Minneapolis before taking his present Senate position.

He has supported various efforts to increase military spending, and has strongly advocated U. S. economic aid to friendly nations abroad.

At numerous times, he has voted for comparatively high governmental



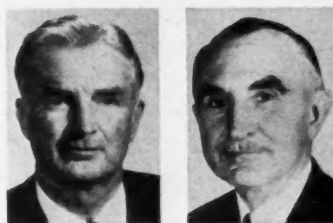
Kennedy

Humphrey

price guarantees on farm products.

Senator Humphrey maintains that the federal government should play an active role in our nation's economic life, and in the protection of minority groups' interests. He favors extending social security to include health insurance for the aged, and has advocated large grants of U. S. funds to states and communities for school purposes. Last year, along with many other Democrats, Mr. Humphrey sought an increase in U. S. spending on slum clearance.

The Senator has taken a great deal



Symington

Morse

of interest in labor-management legislation, normally siding with labor groups on issues where they are aligned against employers. He has favored measures to curb racketeering in unions and industry.

Stuart Symington

Democratic Senator Symington of Missouri, 58, is a former Secretary of the Air Force. As a lawmaker, he is best known for constant efforts to secure a step-up in the U. S. missile program and other defense undertakings. He has supported extensive U. S. financial aid to friendly countries overseas.

In agriculture, Mr. Symington has favored relatively high price supports. While he is a former businessman, his Senate voting record is favorably regarded by most labor groups.

The Missouri Senator has supported large-scale federal school aid, an enlarged U. S. slum-clearance program, and the addition of compulsory health insurance to our social security retirement program. He favored the recent congressional measure on protection of minorities' voting rights.

Unlike Senators Kennedy, Humphrey, and Morse—Mr. Symington has avoided campaigning in state Presidential primaries. He says these scattered races, as now conducted, bring the candidate into "contact with only random fractions" of the voting public. Some of the other candidates, meanwhile, regard these contests as very important steps toward the Presidential nomination.

Wayne Morse

Senator Morse of Oregon, 59, has been a member of the upper house since 1945. Many observers say he is not a major Presidential contender this year, but the Senator—who has entered at least 3 Democratic primaries—declares that he is making a serious bid for the nomination.

He has supported a number of efforts to step up military spending, and has favored a sizable program of foreign economic aid.

Senator Morse has voted for comparatively high farm price supports.

He was one of 2 lawmakers who replied "nay" during final Senate voting on the 1959 industrial relations bill. The measure was intended to curb racketeering in labor and industry, and Senator Morse agreed that there were serious abuses in this field. But he thought the bill as drawn up was unfair to unions. (The other "nay" was by the late GOP Senator Langer of North Dakota.)

The Oregon Democrat favors sizable grants of U. S. funds for school purposes, and he seeks health-insurance provisions for the social security retirement system. Also, he has fa-

vored an increase in federal spending on slum clearance.

Lyndon Johnson

Senator Johnson, 51, of Texas, has been Democratic leader in the upper house of Congress since 1953. He is known for his ability to work out agreements among conflicting groups of lawmakers. At the time of this writing, Mr. Johnson hasn't announced himself as an active contender for nomination, but he is viewed as a definite "Presidential possibility."

The Senator has played an important role in Democratic efforts to step up the nation's defense and space-exploration programs. He has voted for extensive foreign aid.

As to farm policy, he favors relatively high price supports. Like numerous other Democrats, he opposed certain restrictions placed on unions by last year's labor bill, but voted for the measure as a whole. He worked hard in securing compromises that helped bring about passage of the new civil rights law.

Mr. Johnson has favored expanding the social security system on various occasions. He voted against large-scale federal aid to schools in 1958, but more recently has supported it. He didn't join the majority of Democrats who sought to increase U. S. slum-clearance funds last year.

Adlai Stevenson

Mr. Stevenson, 60, former governor of Illinois, was the Democratic Presidential candidate in 1952 and 1956.



Johnson

Stevenson

Though he isn't one of the announced contenders this year, many of his followers feel sure that he would accept the nomination.

In a speech last month, Mr. Stevenson indicated that he thinks our present military program is not large enough, and he contended that America needs to show far more leadership in world affairs than it now exerts.

During the 1956 campaign he spoke for comparatively high price supports on farm items. He has criticized various federal and state industrial relations measures, contending that they are unfair to labor groups.

Mr. Stevenson advocates an extensive federal school-aid program, and has favored moves to extend the social security system. He believes that federal action is needed to protect the rights of racial and other minorities in certain cases, but warns against extreme measures that would tend to stir up bad feeling among different groups.

In general, he supports a relatively active role for the federal government in economic affairs. —By TOM MYER

News Quiz

Fill the Blanks

1. Republicans contend that President Eisenhower and his aides, in foreign dealings, have refused to back down under _____ pressure.
2. In economic debates, Democrats point out that there have been more than 4,000,000 _____ in America during recent months.
3. The federal government now holds about _____ billion dollars' worth of surplus farm products.
4. The same countries which belong to the European Coal and Steel Community are also members of the _____.
5. In 1948, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg joined together in a free trade area known as _____.
6. There are _____ members in the European Free Trade Association.

Choose Right Answer

7. A leading Democratic argument is that (a) the Eisenhower Administration's defense program does not give the nation adequate protection; (b) Mr. Eisenhower shouldn't have visited any foreign countries while President; (c) Republicans want to spend too much federal money on health programs; (d) our government should immediately discontinue all its farm programs.
8. Republicans say that (a) our country is ahead of Russia in production of long-range rockets; (b) America should never negotiate with communist governments; (c) health insurance should not be offered through the social security program; (d) Democratic leaders don't favor enough federal spending.
9. The new civil rights measure, which will often be discussed during the campaign, is aimed largely at helping minority groups to (a) vote; (b) attend school; (c) get jobs; (d) obtain housing.
10. The European Free Trade Association plans to (a) form a political union as quickly as possible; (b) establish free trade among its members immediately; (c) gradually reduce tariff barriers among its members but permit them to trade with outside nations on any basis they desire; (d) urge the U. S. to become one of its members.
11. The Common Market nations intend to (a) make it a policy always to deal separately with outside nations in trading transactions; (b) deal jointly with non-members from 1970 on; (c) have no trading relations with other countries; (d) end their cooperative arrangement in 1975.
12. American firms in the Common Market region are so far (a) worse off than before; (b) adopting a wait-and-see policy; (c) reducing their investments; (d) rapidly expanding their investments.

Discussion

1. At present, which party do you favor in the Presidential race? Tell why.
2. What do you regard as the most important campaign issue? Explain.
3. Which of your party's possible Presidential candidates do you prefer? Why?
4. If you lived in Great Britain, do you think you would favor joining the



SHE'S ON DUTY in the operating room of a large city hospital

Careers for Tomorrow

Helping Others as a Nurse

NEARLY two-thirds of all registered nurses work in hospitals. There, they assist doctors with blood transfusions, give medications, and perform hundreds of other tasks involved in treating and caring for patients.

Private duty nurses are employed directly by a patient or his family to provide him with individual care. These nurses may work in hospitals or in private homes.

A third group of nurses work in the offices of doctors or medical clinics. Among other duties, they are likely to take care of the doctor's appointments and records, do laboratory work, and help care for patients.

Still other persons trained in this profession are public health nurses. They are employed by state or local health departments and may visit patients in schools, homes, or places of employment. One of their chief concerns is improvement of health in the community.

Nurses can also find employment opportunities in industrial firms, in the armed forces, and in teaching.

Qualifications. If you decide to become a nurse, you should have a genuine liking for people—enough to put up with them in good or bad moods. In addition, nurses need to be patient and industrious, and they should have good health.

Preparation. In high school, take a college preparatory course, with emphasis on the sciences and English. Then you can begin your professional training in a nursing school, or you can go to college. Some nursing schools are operated by colleges and universities, others are run by hospitals. Most of these accept applicants who have a high school diploma.

The course in the hospital nursing schools covers 3 years and leads to a diploma. This training, in general, is less expensive than that in collegiate

nursing schools because it requires less time.

Collegiate schools offer combined academic and nursing programs that take 4 to 5 years to complete. On finishing the work at one of these schools, you will receive a B.A. or B.S. degree in addition to a diploma in nursing.

Afterwards, you will have to pass an examination given by your state if you want to qualify as a registered nurse (RN). Check with the State Board of Nurse Examiners, with offices in the state capital, for requirements in your area.

Though many nurses are women (98%), an increasing number of men are entering this profession. In fact, men are preferred for some nursing positions.

Earnings. Salaries for beginners are about \$60 a week. Experienced nurses usually receive between \$4,000 and \$5,000 a year. In a very few administrative positions, earnings may go as high as \$12,000 annually. Nurses often receive room and board as part of their compensation.

Facts to weigh. Perhaps the biggest "plus" factor in favor of nursing is the knowledge that, in this profession, you are helping others. It is, of course, a field in which you are greatly needed. Jobs are plentiful and are expected to be so for many years to come. In fact, there is a serious shortage of nurses in many localities.

A major drawback is the relatively low salaries that a sizable number of nurses receive as compared to that of persons in other professions requiring similar training and responsibilities.

More information. Visit hospitals in your area and talk to the nurses. If you really think you might like to become a nurse, you can get the "feel" of that profession by entering a Red Cross Home Nursing Class. You must be 17 years or older to do so. Get in touch with your local Red Cross headquarters for information about such training opportunities, if any, in your area.

You may also get vocational information from the Committee on Careers in Nursing, 10 Columbus Circle, New York 19, N. Y.

—By ANTON BERLE

SPORTS

THE cry of the ball-park vendor—"You can't tell the players without a score card"—was never more apt than it is this spring. An unusually large number of players changed uniforms between the end of the 1959 season and the opening of the 1960 pennant races.

The trade involving the biggest stars was that which sent Harvey Kuenn from Detroit to Cleveland in exchange for Rocky Colavito. Kuenn was the American League batting champion last year, while Colavito was a co-holder of the home run title.

Among American League teams, Cleveland and Chicago were especially active in shuffling players. Besides getting Kuenn, the Indians acquired Bubba Phillips, John Romano, and Barry Latman from Chicago, and Johnny Temple from Cincinnati. Chicago got Minnie Minoso and Herb Score from Cleveland, Roy Sievers from Washington, and Gene Freese from Philadelphia.

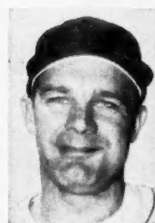
Another big trade brought Roger Maris to the New York Yankees, and sent the veteran Hank Bauer and several other Yankees to Kansas City.

In the National League, Richie Ashburn, a long-time member of the Philadelphia Phillies and twice a batting champion, is now wearing the uniform of the Chicago Cubs. In the deal that transferred Johnny Temple to Cleveland, Cincinnati acquired pitcher Cal McLish, the winner of 19 games in 1959. Another exchange saw Don Blasingame move from St. Louis to San Francisco while Daryl Spencer and Leon Wagner went from the Giants to the Cardinals. Many other lesser trades occurred in each league.

What will the trades mean? For one team in each league, a fortunate trade may mean the pennant, but for some teams, the off-season deals will bring disappointments. One thing is certain, though—the addition of new faces on most teams will stimulate fan interest. —By HOWARD SWEET



Colavito



Kuenn



Maris



Ashburn



McLish



Blasingame

